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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/692,189	10/22/2003	Young S. Kim	A-71849/AJT (463515-68)	8426

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EXAMINER

PAUL, DISLER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2615

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/692,189	Applicant(s) KIM, YOUNG S.	
	Examiner Disler Paul	Art Unit 2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8 and 10-14 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 8,10 and 11 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-7 and 12-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US 6,999,802) and further in view of Miramontes (US 2002/0072395 A1).

Kim disclose of a wireless cell phone comprising: a handset and a keypad assembly is rotatably couple to the handset, the keypad assembly rotatable about a first rotation axis and about a second rotation axis perpendicular to the first rotation axis, the keypad assembly having a first side for disposing a telephone keypad and a second side for disposing a data communication keypad (fig.4,10-12; col.4 line 60 up to col.5 line 5 and col.6 line 25-34).

While, Kim disclose of the handset with a second side for data keypad, However, Kim fail to disclose of the specific wherein the second side on which a QWERTY key arrangement is disposed. But, Miramontes disclose of cell phone wherein the similar concept of having the specific wherein the second side on which a QWERTY key

arrangement is disposed (fig.2, par[0002,0014]/phone with second side with QWERTY key) for the purpose of providing easy to use text entry solution. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Kim and now Miramontes as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modify Miramontes by incorporating the similar concept of having the specific wherein the second side on which a QWERTY key arrangement is disposed for the purpose of providing easy to use text entry solution.

Re claim 6, the wireless cell phone of claim 1, which further comprises a camera (fig.1; col.4 line 29-33).

Re claim 7, the wireless cell phone of claim 1 wherein the handset comprises a microphone ("page 1[0006 line 7-8]").

3. Claims 14, 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US 6,999,802) and Miramontes (US 2002/0072395 A1) and further in view of Sharp ("US 7,120,474 B1") and Lenchik et al. (US 2004/0203485 A1).

Re claim 14, the wireless cell phone of claim 1, However, the combined teaching of Kim and Miramontes as a whole, fail to disclose of the wherein the handset cover having a display. However, sharp did disclose of a system wherein the handset cover having a display

("Sharp, fig. 1a/26a") for providing the user with electronic display information while, the phone is closed. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Kim and Miramontes and Sharp as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have modify the combined teaching of Kim and Miramontes as a whole, by incorporating the handset cover having a display for purpose of providing the user with electronic display information while, the phone is closed.

But, the combined teaching of Kim and Miramontes and Sharp as a whole, fail to disclose of the handset cover rotatably coupled to the handset and rotatable about a third rotation. But, Lenchik et al. disclose of a system wherein the handset cover rotatably coupled to the handset and rotatable about a third rotation (fig. 1-8/various rotation axis) for the purpose of increasing the complexities/ functions of the device for intermeshing the operation with the other inputs or resources. Thus, taking the combined teaching Kim and Miramontes and Sharp as a whole, by incorporating the handset cover rotatably coupled to the handset and rotatable about a third rotation for the purpose of increasing the complexities/ functions of the device for intermeshing the operation with the other inputs or resources.

Re claim 3, the wireless cell phone of claim 14 wherein the keypad assembly has a first end for receiving the second rotation axis and a second end opposite the first end and the keypad assembly is electrically connected to the handset at the second end (kim, fig.4 wt (30); col.4 line 40-45/keypad to be used in mode denote electrical connection).

Re claim 4, the wireless cell phone of claim 14, the combined teaching of Oh et al. and Kim as a whole, would have further incorporate of the keypad assembly is hidden when the handset cover is in folded position with respect to the handset (Lennick, fig.4).

Re claim 5, the combined teaching of Oh et al. and Kim as a whole, discloses a wireless cell of claim 1, However, they fail to disclose of said display comprises an exterior display and an interior display, said exterior display being capable of displaying electronic information when the handset cover is in a folded position with respect to the handset.

However, sharp did disclose of a system wherein said display comprises an exterior display ("Sharp, fig.1a/26a") and an interior display ("Sharp, fig.2a/26"), said exterior display being capable of displaying electronic information when the handset cover is in a folded position

with respect to the handset ("col.2 line 45-47") for the purpose of providing the user with access when the cell phone is in closed position. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Oh et al. and Kim and now Sharp as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have incorporate the handset cover comprises an exterior display and an interior display, said exterior display being capable of displaying electronic information when the handset cover is in a folded position with respect to the handset for the purpose of providing the user with access when the cell phone is in closed position.

4. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US 6,999,802) and Miramontes (US 2002/0072395 A1) and Oh et al. (US 2003/0064750 A1).

Re claim 12, kim disclose of a wireless cell phone comprising: a handset and a keypad assembly removably coupled to the handset, the keypad assembly having a first side for disposing a telephone keypad and a second side for disposing a data communication (fig.4,10-12; col.4 line 60 up to col.5 line 5 and col.6 line 15-22) .

However, Kim fail to disclose of the specific wherein the keypad assembly is rotatably coupled to the handset and the handset cover rotatably couple to the handset. But, Oh et al. disclose of system

wherein the keypad assembly is rotatably coupled to the handset and the handset cover rotatably coupled to the handset (fig.2-5, par[0005], page 2[0023]/folder-type phone) for the purpose of providing a smaller /more compact portable telephone. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Kim and Oh et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modify Kim by incorporating the keypad assembly is rotatably coupled to the handset for the purpose of providing a smaller /more compact portable telephone.

While, the combined teaching of Kim and Oh et al. as a whole, disclose of the above with the data communication on the second side. However, the combined teaching of Kim and Oh et al. as a whole, fail to disclose of the second side on which a QWERTY arrangement is disposed. But, Miramontes disclose of cell phone wherein the similar concept of having the specific wherein the second side on which a QWERTY key arrangement is disposed (fig.2, par[0002,0014]/phone with second side with QWERTY key) for the purpose of providing easy to use text entry solution. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Kim and now Miramontes as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modify Miramontes by incorporating the similar concept of having the specific wherein the second side on which a QWERTY key arrangement is disposed for the purpose of providing easy to use text entry solution.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh et al. ("2003/0064750 A1") and Kim (US 6,999,802) and Sharp ("US 7,120,474 B1") and Miramontes (US 2002/0072395 A1).

Re claim 13, kim disclose of a wireless cell phone comprising: a handset, the keypad assembly removably coupled to the handset, the keypad assembly having a first side for disposing a telephone keypad and a second side for disposing a data communication (fig.4,10-12; col.4 line 60 up to col.5 line 5 and col.6 line 15-22).

However, Kim fail to disclose of the handset cover coupled to the handset and rotatable about a rotation axis. But, Oh et al. disclose of system wherein the handset cover rotatably coupled to the handset and rotatable about a rotation axis (fig.2-5, par[0005], page 2[0023]/folder-type phone) for the purpose of providing a smaller /more compact portable telephone. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Kim and Oh et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modify Kim by incorporating the handset cover rotatably coupled to the handset and rotatable about a rotation axis for the purpose of providing a smaller /more compact portable telephone.

However, the combined teaching of Kim and Oh et al. as a whole, fail to disclose of the handset cover comprises an exterior display and an interior display, said exterior display being capable of displaying electronic information when the handset cover is in a folded position with respect to the handset.

However, sharp did disclose of a system wherein the handset cover comprises an exterior display ("Sharp, fig. 1a/26a") and an interior display ("Sharp, fig. 2a/26"), said exterior display being capable of displaying electronic information when the handset cover is in a folded position with respect to the handset ("col. 2 line 45-47") for the purpose of providing the user with access when the cell phone is in closed position. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Oh et al. and Kim and now Sharp as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have incorporate the handset cover comprises an exterior display and an interior display, said exterior display being capable of displaying electronic information when the handset cover is in a folded position with respect to the handset for the purpose of providing the user with access when the cell phone is in closed position.

While, Kim and Oh et al. and Sharp et al. as a whole, disclose of the handset with a second side for data keypad. However, they fail to

disclose of the specific wherein the second side on which a QWERTY key arrangement is disposed. But, Miramontes disclose of cell phone wherein the similar concept of having the specific wherein the second side on which a QWERTY key arrangement is disposed (fig.2, par[0002,0014]/phone with second side with QWERTY key) for the purpose of providing easy to use text entry solution. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Kim and Oh et al. and sharp and now Miramontes as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modify Kim and Oh et al. and Sharp as a whole, by incorporating the similar concept of having the specific wherein the second side on which a QWERTY key arrangement is disposed for the purpose of providing easy to use text entry solution.

Allowable Subject Matter

1. Claims 8,10-11 are allowed.

Re claims 8, while, the combined teaching of Kim et al. and Oh et al. as a whole, teach of the wireless cell phone comprising: a handset, a keypad assembly coupled to the handset and the keypad assembly has a first side for telephone keypad and a second side on which a QWERTY key arrangement is disposed, with the hand set cover comprises an exterior display and an interior display, said exterior display being capable of displaying electronic information when the handset cover is in folded position with respect to the handset.

However, none of the prior art of record disclose of the specific wherein the keypad assembly is rotatable about a first rotation axis and about a second rotation axis perpendicular to the first rotation axis; and the handset cover is rotatable about a third rotation axis parallel to the first rotation axis.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Disler Paul whose telephone number is 571-270-1187. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chin Vivian can be reached on 571-272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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